

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1905. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-

Class Mail Matter. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month... Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York,

Watchers of the Coast.

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A pension system should be established by law for the benefit of offi-Saving Service injured or incapacitated in the discharge of their duties.

The recent wrecks along the Atlantic seaboard have called public attention daring and skill of these watchers on the coast. Their work is just as truly heroic as that of the soldier or sailor who serves his country on the battlefield or in a sea fight. The percentage of danger to the individual is greater.

No one doubts the justice or expediency of a pension system for disability pension our policemen, so that it is possible for a police officer, in good health, of his life when he may be less than 45 Quirinal. years of age. Read a few pages of any one of the annual reports of the superintendent of the Life Saving Service, issued by the Government Printing Office at Washington, and then say whether our life savers along the sea coast are not worthy of better treatment than they have yet received from Congress in this

matter of disability pensions. SUNSET Cox had no greater distinction than that which he won by his advocacy of the establishment of the United States Life Saving Service. Among his successors in Congress from this city is there no one who will promote the best interests of that service in the direction which we have indicated?

Give the life savers a disability pension!

Will Church and State Be Reconciled in Italy?

The despatch from Rome which we printed yesterday is of obvious interest to the whole Catholic world. Our correspondent has been informed on the highest authority that Pope Pius X. and his Secretary of State, Cardinal of the Vatican toward the civil power in Italy. If this assurance be well founded, and many recent incidents confirm it, the upholders of the established social order in the peninsula will be immensely strengthened, and we may be sure that the royal Government will do everything in its power to satisfy the just claims of the Papacy.

Italian troops in the winter of 1870-1, the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL strove to conciliate the head of the Church by offering to give him every assurance of independence, except the recognition of his temporal authority over any considerable section of Italian territory. It promised that he should writing" be treated as a sovereign within the precincts of the Vatican, and to compensate him for the loss of revenues previously enjoyed the Italian Parlia-Pope might not at any moment demand | have been infused in this editorial process." the arrears of the subsidy, which now would amount to a vast sum, that, how-though in the terms of Bacon's apoph-

ever, could easily be raised by a loan.

chise. The control of the Italian Par- | Cothic if you like, but not Greek, liament had, up to the recent general | CANNING's wit may have had something in the kingdom of Italy.

dominant in that country. Pope PIUS and LYSIAS to make him an orator.

go down in a common shipwreck.

That the warning had been heeded to If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for at the Parliamentary as well as the it is largely a business body, and most of able living in their active years and free publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they tion or permission given to Catholics to for much. participate in the voting emanated dicers and men of the United States Life | further informed that in order to fa- | had as a writer what we venture to call | the chances of jealousy and discord, the all over the country to the courage, Vatican has decided to discourage the creation of a specifically clerical party in Parliament, and consequently will recommend Catholic electors to vote either for Government nominees or for non-militant clericals.

By this judicious course it should be possible to avoid raising in the Chamber of Deputies the inflammatory question incurred in the army or navy. We even of a partial restoration of the Papacy's temporal power, a question which plainly can best be dealt with in friendly negoto retire on half pay for the remainder | tiations between the Vatican and the

Orators, Attic and Otherwise.

out the Attic orators?

" But I have never read any speech at all comparable to the ' De Corona.' It would be interesting to know how many of our greatest speakers. both Parliamentary and forensic, have been indebted to the induence, conscious or unconscious, of the Attle orators. Lord BROUGHAM admitted that he owed much of his success as a pleader to that source, and he stated categorically that all those passages in his speeches which both told most at the time and were most admired afterward had been assimilated, and in some cases translated from Greek models. Certainly, also, the influence of Attie oratory is apparent in the speeches of Pirr and Fox, of BURKE, CANNING and GLADSTONE."

tion; and some persons who can never MERRY DEL VAL, have determined to in-may find the Attic orators dreary feladmire HOMER and SOPHOCLES enough lows. Lord BROUGHAM in his sanest days, if ever he was entirely sane, had as | in the way of overthrowing or superlittle of Attic manner as can be imagined. | seding the native dynasty and Govern-MATTHEW ARNOLD's unjust phrase about ment, such as it is; but the latest Mr. BEECHER, "a heated barbarian," despatches would indicate that Gen. applies well enough to BROUGHAM. Of HASEGAWA of the Imperial Japanese the real speaking style of PITT and Fox | Guard, commanding the troops in Corea, little is known, save by memory and is about to receive considerable reenanecdote handed down by their contem- forcements with which to overawe the On the occupation of the Holy City by poraries. The school speakers furnish population, who appear to be rather more or less suspicious extracts, smack- | well disposed toward the Russians. ing, perhaps, of the Johnsonian method | In the end, of course, it will make very of "reporting" Parliamentary eloquence. Truth, taking issue with its classical correspondent, says shrewdly of "the al- wins, if either of them is allowed to conleged speeches handed down to us from times prior to the evolution of shorthand

" Would any of them be effective if delivered today rira roce? I doubt it. The reason is that they are literary productions, not real speeches-just as are the speeches of THUCTDIDES or LIVY. They give us not what the speaker really said, but what ment voted him an annual grant of more some judicious editor attributes to him, or what were driving her to aggressive designs than \$600,000. The Papacy has hitherto | he put into his own mouth when preparing his disrefused to touch a penny of the money, | course for publication in the lefsurely seclusion of but that statute has never been repealed, his study. A good deal of the Attle influence' and in the eyes of many Italian jurists which my correspondent detects in the speeches it is a nice question of law whether the of BURKE. PITT and their contemporaries may

thegm a full man, a ready man and an Simultaneously with his stern refusal exact man, was not an effective speaker of what he termed a bribe for conniv- in the House of Commons. He was too ance in the spoliation of Peter's patri- discursive. He had not caught the tone mony, Pius IX, issued to faithful Catho- of his audience. He was too far above lies the famous injunction non expedit, it. He had not the House of Commons to the effect that it was not expedient manner. So much the better for posfor them to seem to condone the wrong terity. The orator, like the lawyer or done to the Church by taking part in the actor, has his little hour and imany parliamentary election held under | mediate effect, and then becomes a name. the régime of the usurper. That in- The splendid and philosophical intellect junction was solemnly reaffirmed by of BURKE shines undimmed in his works, Pope LEO XIII. For more than thirty but what of Attic do we find there? His years it has been obeyed, with the result style has not the Attic reserve, the that the friends of the existing social sobriety, the precision and severity of system have been deplorably weakened outline. What of it? It has as good or by the refusal of nearly one-half of the better qualities. Exuberant and noble registered electors to exercise the fran- imagination, poetry, warmth, coloring.

election, passed virtually into the hands of the Attic cast. As for Mr. GLADSTONE. of advanced Radicals and Socialists, he puttered with Greek all his life with-Nowhere else in Europe have the doc- out absorbing any of it into his style, trines of Karl Marx exerted so much although his enemies might have said influence on legislation, or constituted with some truth that he had studied the so grave a menace to existing social and Sophists too much. He was "Attic" political institutions, as they lately have when as Chancellor of the Exchequer he explained his budget. But he was in-We pointed out not long before the clined to be florid; and his heavy humorlate general election in Italy that it had lessness sometimes bored the House. the 18,256 school teachers in that State become a question of vital moment to Yet he gave the illusion of a great orator. 12,035 get less than \$500 a year, 15,555 the Papacy to decide whether a con- DISRAELI, who was not a university less than \$800 a year. In 1904 the avertinued enforcement of the injunction man, came to be as dangerous and pow- age high school teacher received the non expedit would be consistent with a erful in the House of Commons as STAN- princely wage of \$684.81; the average due regard for its own safety. Little LEY, the Rupert of Debate and translator common school teacher was passing rich cause as has the Vatican to regard the of Homer. The tawdry Oriental pomp with \$120.32. Quirinal with sympathy, it must recog- of much of DISRAELI'S writing didn't | Since women bear and rear children nize that the ominous drift of events prevent him from being "Attic" enough and have an instinctive fondness for and has exposed them both to a common when he chose. We have never been love and understanding of children and danger, for it has been taught that there | able to see that a certain course of read- | have most to do with their nurture and is something worse even than a usurping ling has much of anything to do with the training, and since most school teachers monarchy by the deadly assaults to development of certain characteristics are women, it is a sacred custom not to which the Catholic religion has been of style and expression. Are Greek pay women teachers as much as men and is being subjected in France at the | tutors usually noticeable for brilliancy? | teachers. Indiana is true to this grand hands of the Radical-Socialist party now | John Bright needed no Demostheres | old custom-this grand economic law,

X. would have shown himself but an in- The old style oratory is mostly gone, on the evident superiority of the man competent pilot had he shut his eyes to It was well suited to the days of frills behind the trousers. Thus the average the warning given by the resolve of and powder. It went well with Latin pay of Hoosier men teachers in cities is Premier COMBES to abolish the Concor- quotations to a House composed of public \$4.52 a day; of women teachers, \$2.75. dat between the French Republic and school and university men. But the first | The report says with sarcastic resigthe Papacy, the warning, namely, that | Reform bill was the beginning of the end | nation: the aloofness which formerly seemed in England of oratory and the "Good | "We regard teaching as a lottery, as there is one expedient had become so no longer, and | GoD, Mr. Speaker " style. It survived | chance in fifty of drawing the grand prize of \$1.004. that the law of self-preservation re- longer in the United States. Rhetoric is and one chance in five to draw \$500 a year." quired the Church and the monarchy to still prized in some parts of the South. Indiana boasts of her novelists and

cooperate for defence in Italy, lest both It appears in set speeches, not necesa considerable extent was evident from in a ludicrous manner, patched with thinks that they get all they deserve. the outcome of the recent general elec- much poetical quotation, in the eulogies tion, at which the party of order was of deceased members. But the House place during the last year the instruc- campaign oratory has ceased to count their old age.

the Papal Secretary of State. We are was not successful in Parliament, but average school teacher. ociety, and with a view of minimizing out any Greek, had a purer "Attic" style Otherwise it would be better paid. than any other American writer.

Japan's Intentions as to Corea.

It is reported from Japan that the Government, ceding to the pressure of the progressist party, is about to adopt a strong policy toward Corea, involving a protectorate which will differ little from annexation. The plea is that the Coreans being incapable of reforming themselves or of being reformed, the only thing to be done is to take the country in hand and develop it under Japanese administration.

The futility of the efforts made by Count INOUYE to institute reforms through the Corean administration Some conservative soul curiously after the war with China, furnishes the chooses London Truth as the vehicle for | Japanese progressists with arguments his outpourings of fear and wrath over in support of their demands that Japan the proposition not to require Greek at adopt a vigorous policy with the easy the universities. Why do the reformers | going and unenterprising Coreans. As want to lay unholy hands on Greek? If Lord CURZON in his "Problems of the any of the old landmarks must be re- Far Fast" said, Coreans have no appetite moved, take away Latin. But what is for reform, but rather abominate it in life without Greek, and especially with- every shape, and the more when it is offered to them by their hereditary enemies and recent oppressors, the Japanese. Officially the Coreans expressed gratitude for the solicitude displayed by the Japanese for their well being, but inwardly they entertained nothing but aversion for their would-be benefactors.

Foreign observers of the tendency of affairs at Seoul are of opinion that the Coreans will never allow Japan to dictate to them in matters of internal adsubject who availed himself of education beyond ministration; and to use force Japan must break all the pledges made by her present, and until the sentiment of the Powers interested in Corea is clearly ascertained, the Japanese Government will probably refrain from overt action

little difference in the matter of Corean independence whether Japan or Russia trol the country. An international adimagine either the Russians or Japanese consenting to such an arrangement.

The late LI HUNG CHANG, in 1881, saw that even then Japan's rising necessities upon Corea, and expressed to a Corean official the opinion that the only way to frustrate them was for Corea to ally itself with Western nations. Lord CURZON, in 1894, believed in the policy of maintaining China in the position of protector which she had before filled; but the results of the Chinese-Japanese war and the present struggle with Russia have entirely altered the status of Corea. That country is now but a pawn in a great game, the issue of which has yet to be determined.

Whatever the general issue of the war may be, however, it may be safely predicted that the Japanese will be found to have no intention of relinquishing so valuable a field of exploitation and of expansion for their cramped population, even if they should have to coptend for it against a coalition of the Western Powers, of which they have no reason to be apprehensive. They will be able to plead that circumstances have altered cases, so far as their original intentions and pledges may be in question; and the argument will probably be accepted as a valid one if it is accompanied by sufficient guarantees to foreign interests. The outbreak of disorder just reported from Seoul will help to bring about the solution desired by the Japanese.

The Pay of School Teachers.

A committee of the State Teachers' Association of Indiana reports that of

let us say-so just and wise and founded

poets. She is full of literary clubs. She sarily delivered in the House, but re- is able to pay her school teachers well. ported in the Congressional Record; and If she doesn't, it must be because she

Throughout the country, with some exceptions, perhaps, in a few cities, rescued from possible defeat and ma- and the Senate cultivate a businesslike school teaching is an underpaid profesterially strengthened by the support manner, and mere wind doesn't count. sion or trade. The report of the Federal of many faithful Catholics at the ballot | A fine voice, like a fine presence, is of | Commissioner of Education for 1904 shows box. The full significance, however, of great value in the House if brains and that the increase in monthly salary of the part then played by a considerable | character go with the voice. Knowledge, | male teachers in the United States is section of the registered Catholic elec- experience, power of work, original force \$47.55; of female teachers, \$39.10. A good tors is brought out for the first time by distinguish the leaders of the House and many Americans like to inflate their of money to their members for the purpose our correspondent in Rome. He tells us of the Senate. The mere anemophilist, chests and yawp about the priceless that the injunction non expedit, though a BAKER, a COCKRAN, is of small account. blessing of education. Money talks. If not formally lifted, will henceforth be Congress enjoys shows as all hard work- they really thought that education suffered to become a dead letter. The ing assemblies do, and it is ready to amounted to anything they would pay proof offered for this assertion is that laugh at pretty old or poor stories; but their teachers, insure them a comfortmunicipal elections that have taken its business is done in committee. Even them from worrying about support in

A policeman, a letter carrier, a sten-One thing more about "Attic orators": | ographer, even a New York street cleaner, rectly from Cardinal MERRY DEL VAL, WILLIAM COBBETT, a self-educated man, is a gilded plutocrat compared with the

School teaching must be regarded as an distance cooperation with the civil power a modern "Attic" style, clear and com- unimportant business, requiring small n behalf of the established order of mon sense. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, with- talent and worthy of small reward.

> has the Colonel to say of the bettering of his instructions? The world awaits eagerly the words of that great mender and amender of the Constitution.

According to reports printed in the Journal of the American Asiatic Association. there is great need of relief for the suffering in Japan caused by the war. Private advices received by Bishop HARRIS of the Methodist Episcopal Church from reliable sources represent 'a deplorable destitution as existing among the families of deceased soldiers." Every charitable agency in Japan is taxed to the utmost, and the situation daily becomes more acute. In one city the families of 2,000 soldiers are scribed as "in need of actual necessaries." A former member of the Japanese Cabinet, in a letter to Prof. CLARK, formerly of Tokio University, says that "there has been no such opportunity for the Church of JESUS CHRIST in a hundred years, and Christian help extended under such circumstances will capture the very hearts of the Japanese." This may be interpreted to mean that the Christianization of Japan would be hastened by liberal contributions for the relief of the distress.

COLLEGE EDUCATION.

Resentment Because College Boys Were Called Recipients of Charity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Outside College men pay at least a good share toward

All this is a matter of taste and tradiion and some parents who can parent and until the sentiment of the involved in classing the support of parasitic pau-pers with the developing of the brain of the com-munity is too obvious to need discussion. We do not even require our paupers to assume

an attitude of self-effacement; indeed, they are a cocky lot, who "know their rights." Why, then, should college boys be demure and meek any more than any boy over 14 years of age and still in school? development. At the Or any reader in a Carnegle Library, or a visitor there were 5.598 local to the Museum of Natural History, or anybody. Ciations in existence. not a taxpayer, using any public commodity?

Then, how many people really have to suffer from the pranks of college boys? In this city there are every year about 15,000 theatrical performances. and not more than two are disturbed by students; but how many are disturbed by drunks and by grouchy individuals airing their discontent to their Underclass men. 18 or 19 years old, are respon-

for it; but boys of that age won't be sedate to please a whole townful of "Business Men Hazing of the dangerous kind is done almost exministration would perhaps meet the partial or entire consent of the victim. As bad or case and be of most advantage to the Coreans themselves; but it is difficult to students at large never injures anything m youth's self-esteem, and a boy trying to get out of it by means of a gun does the baby

ANOTHER BUSINESS MAN. NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The fact that people of large means have endowed many of ou colleges does not make all or any of the young men in colleges objects of charity. Were the colleges compelled to depend upon tuition fees alone many things now taught would

not be possible, for want of sultable or proper ap paratus; but this does not make paupers of thos who partake of the benefits derived. was carried out into other lines we would be calling many of our business men paupers. The telephone would never have come into general use had it not been that one man had a large amount of money to risk in its development. The people who endow our institutions of learning do it without hope or expectation of ever receiving pecuniary returns but they expect returns much more valuable than money. It is an investment, not a charity, unless we accept the definition of charity as "that dis-position of heart which inclines men to think favor-ably of their fellow men." and even with that definition it still obtains that the endowment is an investment of the best and highest nature

College boys make the broadest and best citizens as a rule, not because of the fact that they were college boys, but on account of that within them that impelled them toward the education, which in many instances was only acquired after the pardest and most self-denying labor PAWLET. Vi., Dec. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: "Touchin' on an' appertainin' to" hazing at Columbia, I think may be affirmed that ruffianism and savagery are to be tolerated at all, why not have an endowed but strictly elective college of savagery, optional to all and apart from the other schools of the uni-

"The Sun's" Mining News Commended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Whether you care for congratulations or not concerning the general excellence of what I consider the greatest American newspaper, THE SUN, I do not know, but I wish to compliment the management on the mining news which appears in your columns every Monday morning.

Every department of The Sun is, as we all know, not matched among the many newspapers pub-lished in this country, but the mining department s something that those interested look forward to with a feeling that what they see they can believe. I have always been interested each Monday morning in reading the reports from the various camps, but I never realized what a high standing they really had among mining men as I did while on a recent trip to the Far West.

recent trip to the Far West. In talking with men who are high up in their pro-fession—for mining is as much of a profession as one can imagine—I found that what THE SUN SAYS about the mining camps in the West is gospel truth for those who know what they are reading about. While in Butte, Mon., last month, the greatest mining camp in the world, I took occasion to inquire about THE SUN'S man there. The weil known newspaper man whom I was conversing with said to me, in reply to a question as to who represented HE SUN in that city: "Why, yes, Mr. So and so is heir man here. He is acknowledged by all of us o be the best man in the camp. And so it goes. What you see in THE SUN is so. nd nobody realized it more than I did when I took pains to investigate.

PREDERICK CALVIN NORTON. Purple English in the Banana Belt.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.
A sundoggoned cold day. Did you notice the purps at sunup?

Strange Question in Household Economics From the Louisville Herald.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIA-TIONS.

From the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor. No one class of provident institutions in this country, perhaps, has contributed more largely than have building and loan associations to the material welfare of that portion of our citizens dependent on a daily wage for support.

Including under this general title all those institutions having for their principal objects the encouragement of the systematic saving of small sums and the loaning of building homes, we have the most important and successful example of cooperation in the United States. This movement. destined to obtain such enormous proportions and exert such a marked influence upon the economic and social conditions of the workingman, was begun as early as 1831, the first association in the United States having been organized at Frankford, Pa., (now a part of Philadelphia) on Jan. 3, 1831, under the name of the Oxford Provident Building Association.

This association was of the simplest form and its organization was doubtless due to the efforts of English workmen in the factories and mills located at Frankford, who had brought with them a knowledge of the building societies of the mother country, in which similar associations had been In 1900 Col. BRYAN, an old soldier in the in operation since 1789. The second associwar against corporations, emitted a plan ation was organized in Brooklyn in 1836, and for a Federal license of corporations. What | while the movement gradually grew in strength its present proportions were not approximated until many years later.

The first authentic information published relative to the number and importance of these institutions was the result of a careful canvass of the country by the United States Department of Labor in 1893. Previous to this time no great body of facts was obtainable, although State leagues had been organized in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. For the purpose of bringing these associations into closer relations and to afford opportunity for the discussion of matters of mutual interest, the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations was formed on April 14, 1892, since which date annual meetings have been held in various parts of the country.

The objects of this national league were to promote the enactment of such laws as would secure the just and safe management of these associations; to devise and promote the adoption of systematic, equitable, and safe methods of conducting their business; encourage and stimulate the building and owning of homes, and in a general way to promote the interests of mutual or cooperative building and loan associations in the United States. It should be said in this connection that the national league, under the control and guidance of able and enthusiastic officers, has most fully justified its existence.

Originating in a small way as a purely local cooperative movement for fostering self-help among the wage earning classes, almost half a century elapsed before the possibilities and uniform success of these associations were fully demonstrated and they began that almost marvellous growth the extent of which is shown by the report of the Department of Labor made in 1893. at what may safely be termed the end of the period of their most rapid numerical development. At the time of that report there were 5.598 local and 240 national asso-

Of the 5,579 local associations in existence in 1893 concerning which data could be secured, but 433 were organized prior to 1878 and were in existence in that year. During the next five years 589 of these associations were organized, making 1,022 in existence in 1883, or more than double the number in 1878. During the next five years 2,163 were organized, making 3,185 in existence in 1888, or more than three times the number in 1883. Two thousand three hundred and ninety-four were organized during the next five years, making the number in 1893, including the nineteen associations which did not report as to

date of organization, 5,598. The South Carolina Republicans

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a soldier of the "grip and sample case," I spend most of my time either on the road or in Bal-timore and New York, but I am a native South Carolinian, as my people have been for

more than a century I have secured from national Republican headquarters in New York some information about the Republican party's "organization" in my old State of South Carolina which should cause our patriotic young President (for who voted) to appreciate the struggle which the few white Republicans in that State have with the negro Republican "organization with the negro Republican "organization" of his party down there. Therein is the reason why he received but 2,271 votes in the entire State-fewer votes in South Carolina than in any other State in the Union.

There is just one single, solitary, absolutely undeniable reason for that fact; and that is that the Republican party in South Carolina, in its "organization," is more absolutely a negro party than is the Republican party in any other State of this blessed old livion.

The State chairman of the Republican party a negro. The vice-chairman, the treasurer and also the secretary are all negroes. Think

This State organization, called the State Republican executive committee, is there-fore officered entirely by negroes, and of the twenty-flyemembers of that committee all'are eight Congress districts in the erefore eight "Republican Con-airmen." Seven of these eight

roses more negroes as deent from the combined outh Carolina excluded.

The Republican natio or South Carolina, Mr. Southern States

tite man, and has commendations for

be this morning thim to the effect end to the Presi I they can be found, be found in the con-ne will not hesitate nen of integrity an-mast political affilia-hink rightly, that it

d statement made that "there is no party should be every reason why in South Carolina tLRINS BROWNE. WILKINS BROY

The Reason for Names, Not Numbers, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reason buildings are designated by name is: First, it advertises the building; secondly, one would search in vain to find a street number on any of them. If

any there are, my vision must be defective NEW YORK Dec. 31. C. L. In the World's Work for January will be found articles on the railroad situation at Pittsburg and on means of reducing loss of life on railroads, on the routes that will be shortened by the Panama

при при на п В при на при

Canal, and on a great Southern farm. There will be found in it, too, a very fully illustrated account of Mr. John W. Alexander's painting, an impressionistic sketch of Japanese fighting. Interesting suggestions about the uses to which the abandoned farms of New England may be put, a sketch of Mr. Westinghouse, and other timely

PURE FOOD.

A Woman Contends That It Can Only Be Secured by the Vigitance of Women.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Whe one recalls the facility and frequency with which simple, straight laws are broken daily and hourly in America, it would seem to be wellnigh hopeless to adjust such a crucial issue as that pertaining to the food supply of an entire country by legislation, no matter how comprehensive and understanding it might be. The possibilities of its futility seem unending, and the certainty of unjust discrimination a foregone conclusion. The whole question is not one for Washington, but for the individual householder.

It seems that the rush and roar of life in America is felt even in the rural districts, and no one has time any more to live simply, grow rich slowly, and discharge the duties of a good citizen in a thoughtful, reverent manner. The beer must be prematurely aged and artificially clarified. Instead of simple cereals, people no longer waste time to prepare them, but turn with gastronomic avidity from one breakfast food to another. The manufacturer of one of these patent foods bought some new rollers at a certain foundry, and after two weeks returned them, insisting that he had been cheated in the steel, for the rollers were rough and full of large holes. The chemist of the company made an examination and found that the rollers had been exten to shreds by acids used by the manufacturer to preserve his wares. What law could govern this case which could not be jumped over, burrowed under or run around?

rollers had been eaten to shreds by acids used by the manufacturer to preserve his wares. What law could govern this case which could not be jumped over, burrowed under or run around?

Can laws from Washington prevent grain elevators in Minneapolis or Duluth from shipping out several million more bushels of grain than they ever received from the farmeers, or assure the housexile that the wheat sile buys in dour is not some weird mixture which squeezas by the near sighted inspector? Would any man in Washington or elsewhere in "get-rich-quick America" be able to build and enforce laws which would make it impossible for rich and influential elevator ment to take this little "scalp" at their leisure? Every third man or dog throughout the land would have to turn himself into a spy to help the Government enforce such laws.

As for the stomach's being teased and tempted through coy vision, it seems easier and more logical to cultivate such a healthy eye that nothing falsely colored would appeal to it than to expect a whole digestive organization to form a vicious taste for aniline dyes, formaldehyde, boric acid, verdigris or shingle nails! It would seem that a preservative strong enough to be effective must surely retard digestion, especially if one gets between soup and nuts some seven or eight different samples—perhaps even of drugs cumulative in effect.

The whole question is in the hands of the women of America. Let them be less nervous about the appearance of their purchases and care more about their quality, and 60 per cent. glucose-and-dye jelly will cease to exist, because there will be no one to buy it. If the milkman puts preservatives in the milk, from which triumph of economy dozens of infants died in Chicago, let the women bring him summarily to terms. After the mother has lost Jimmy and Dick from promaine poison from those doctored peas, she will cease to crave peas, even if they are colored to blease the eye.

There was a man in Chicago who had then made into frostings for cookies and them the summary o

The President and the Railroads.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In you animadversions upon the proposed Federal control of railways, corporations, business in general and the diet of the American citizen you do an injustice, I think, to the Administration in not recognizing that the quality of the control proposed to be exercised is

unconstitutionality, illegality, &c Does not the President state in Ms message that he wishes to have the railway ser-

vice regulated on the lines of the steamboat If he should succeed in enforcing this amiable recommendation, the public would have more serious problems to engage their

mere loss of money. W. G. NEW YORK, Dec. 31. Injustice to "Italians."

commend the just and impartial spirit of your paper in your criticism of the report of transactions of the Police Department. In which report it is stated that Sept. 15, 1904, a man was rescued from the attack of a number of Italians. Although I am an American in spirit and believe in American Institutions, having been brought up on this soil from childhood, still I love and cherish my father land, and am very sensitive whenever any unjust reflections are east upon my tace. When an Italian commits a wrong, however slight, it is specified

that he is an Italian, not only by the Police Department but by a majority of the newspapers. On the same principle, why are not persons of his birth in Italy. Even though he may be born on the other side, does that disqualify him from receiving the same consideration and respect as are given to persons of this and other nations? NEWARK, Dec. 81. VALENTINE A. NAPOLIELLO.

No "Old Jamboree" in Engine 40.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I have known igine Company 40, Lady Washington, sin and was acquainted with all the members till about 1844, as I then lived at 173 Mulberry street, just below

At that time Jack Primrose was foreman, and Sandy Graham was assistant. I can recall the names of some of the company. First was Mose Humphrey, the original of a character in the play called "Mysteries of New York," Other members I recall were: Bill Graham and Al Flock of Centre Market, Bill Ford, Jimmy Sikes, Harvey Major, 1811 Mook, Charley Cook, Gus Coffin and Jake Blackledge. I recall a man in the market who was a runner

named Harrigan, but do not recall his first name I don't think the man who died in Cleveland could be he, as he would be about 90 years old.

SAMUEL A. MAGILL. Px-member of Oceanics of Wooster street,

World Language Dirt Cheap. From G. W. Wishard of North Torrytown. If the United States, Great Britain, France, Ger-

of Cincinnati and Washington.

How is your corpus callosum—O say!
How is your corpus callosum to-day?
Frourisheth it like the ragweed in June?
Grows it like love neath the speci of the moon?
Out with the old fashioned twaddle of 'brain'—All such behind time ness gives us a pain.
"Brain convolutions," gray matter and white"—
Out of the daxiness into the lighty
See that your corpus callosum is right.

Never again will the man who has wheels hare to complain how his cerebrum feels. How could a man be so mad as to dream brains have a part in the maniae's scream? How could those hemispheres up in the skull Make a man brillant or keep a man duilt Long we've suspected that all was not right. Shunned the word "brain" at the top of our microprocessing with the contraction of Corpus callosum, you bring us delight

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Demand for a Change in the Law Regulating the Service.

From the Cleveland Leader In THE NEW YORK SUN a correspondent, vouched for by that paper as of high rank in the navy and of exceptionally sound mind and judgment, sounds a note of warning that will fall unpleasantly on the of Uncle Sam's sea fighters as practically above criticism. Unfortunately, those with a targe acquaintance throughout the navy recognize that the charges of THE SUN'S cor-

should be punished by reduction on the navy list by a certain number of files.

The question of navy personnel is a very insistent one because, with our present building pian, we must have more efficers and men, or we cannot keep in commission much more than half of the ships that will be affoat at the beginning of 1906. No excuse for inefficient officers, however, can be accepted, since incompetents of commanding rank might, and probably would, mean the destruction of Government property worth millions, through the ineptitude on the part of those placed in charse. The subject is worthy of consideration by Congress.

Peru Applauds Mr. Roosevelt's Message. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! In your important editorial on "The President's Comment on the Monroe Doctrine" you say "The President's "Unquestionably, in Argentina, Brazil and Peru, all of which countries are heavily indebted to foreigners, the fact that the principle laid down in his message will excite anxiety"; andyou add that "for the reasons here mentioned we should not be surprised to hear that Mr. Roosevelt's conception of the scope of our national duty under the trine, a conception now definitely formulated. has given rise to some apprehension & Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro as well as at fama and

Intimate relations with leading Peruviana qualify me to say that so far as the references to Peru and Lima are concerned the facts are: Peru has no external debt and does not owe a single cent to any foreigners. Its external debt was cancelled by a contract which years ago was entered into with the Peruvian bondholders, the bonds being withdrawn from circulation and destroyed. occurred when the country was almost prostrate after the unjust and devastating war with its ambitions and implacable enemy, Chile. Consequently Peru, having no ex-ternal debt, can have neither "anxiety" nor "apprehension" because of indebtedness to foreigners. Aside from that, Peru and its most important leaders entertain an ardent friendship for the United States, as has been shown repeatedly: rather than fearing, it emulates the United States and is steadily introducing into Peru such United States principles as conditions allow. It has an in-telligent appreciation and understanding of the Monroe Doctrine and has been a co sistent advocate of arbitration in the widest sense, urging its application to all unsettled international questions, pledging its integrity

Let me quote from a personal letter addressed to me by one of the most patriotic

and influential of Peruvians: "Peru is a country historically and ex-traordinarily friendly to the United States; its men appreciate and understand the Mon-roe Doctrine in its true and noble meaning The power and progress of the United States do not cause Peru envy or misgivings, but serve it as the origin of admiration and an example worthy of imitation; and far from distrusting the principles of justice and rectitude characteristic of the Government and people of America, they have absolute confidence in them. In short, I can assure you that the worthy message of Mr. Roosevelt has been enthusiastically read in Peru. Nations ruled by the principles of Justice and right have nothing to fear and

nuch to applaud in the message of President Commercial America should study the unequalled opportunities for business offered by Peru, the most friendly and enterprising South American nation.

JOHN WINDIELD SCOTT NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Dark Gray Stoc

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "When women come to understand the beautiful harmony and dainty effect of steel gray stockings, in contrast with the dark

gray stockings, in contrast with the dark skirts they usually wear on ordinary occasions, I expect to see them quite as popular as the blacks that now obtain so universally, says Mr. E. C. Barnard.

"As a rule the average woman wears a black skirt around the house or on the street, and nothing is more effective than dark gray in conjunction with it. The combination is one not usually seen. Women are not afraid of it but they just don't seem to know anything t usually seen. Women are not afraid of but they just don't seem to know anything

about it.

"Black stockings are trim and neat, but when worn with black skirt, black shoes and doubtless even a black lacket, the effect is too sombre. If the skirt is of the long, trailing sombre. If the skirt is of the long, variety, I grant you that they are in evidence—the stockings, of course short walking skirts power. in evidence—the stockings, of course—but the short walking skirts now so commonly worn give a glimpse of an inch or two of stocking, and it would be an inch or two of beautiful color blend if dark gray stockings were worn. Some day this fact will dawn on femininity with a rush, and then look for a 'bearish' result in the gray stocking market."

The New and Costly Station at Washington TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Washing ton an enormous and costly railway passenger station is being built at an expenditure of, so i is stated, some \$5.000.000. A fine model of the station, executed upon a large scale in plaster, attracted much attention at the St. Louis fair; but the mest striking thing about it to the traveller is the absence of a suitable train shed. Wherever railways have recently found it economical to disuse with these roofs over the tracks, the excuse sary except at large terminals.

Now, at the national capital there is really more need, probably, of a train shed at the terminal sta-tion than at any other city, the rainstorms there being notoriously frequent and heavy and the of platforms there will be extremely uncomfortal to passengers and to train crews. For fully for months, or perhaps more, and during sessions of Congress especially, these platforms will be rain, snow and sleet swept, outrageously cold, ley and unit. The "umbrella" sheds, as they are called, above the narrow platforms, repel merely the

It has not occurred, in the project for the great station, to bear down very hard anywhere upon the idea of economy, since the national Government is assisting in the footing of the bills; and therefore it is not strange that a tremendous amount of attention has been paid to an elaborate marble or granite station building, with all sorts of artistic embellishments on the façades; but would it not be better to have an up to date terminal with the proper roof over the tracks and platforms! tal, and there is little to express but praise for it upon that score; but Congress should interfere to the extent of requiring a train shed in order that the station may be comfortable in winter. CINCINSATI, Dec. 39. A TRAVELLER.

The Catholic Physician.

From the Medical Record. A paper hearing this title, read by the Rev. Charles Coppens, S. J., before the medical section of the Second Australian Catholic Congress, held dying adult, is permitted to pass away without receiving the last rites of the Church, and to be especially heedful not to let the use of anesthetics cloud the mind of the dying man or woman at the

oment on which a happy eternity may depend. Another Victim of Monopoly

Gil Keithline has been roaring for years about the Trusts; he is "agin" them. This morning he drove in with a load of hay. It was the only load in town. The regular price of hay is \$7.50. As soon as Gil found out that his was the only load

Dangers of a Surplus.

Argus was complaining of his one hundred eres.

"When I go to the circus," he explained. I can keep thirty-three on each ring, but I can't make up my mind which one to look at with the odd

This teaches us that enough is as good as a feast